THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORY

Many Pastors Yesterday Comply With the President's Request.

THE DEVOTION OF THE BRAVE

Gallantry on Field and in Fleet Remembered by Appreciative Hearts in a Beautiful Observance -A Special Program for the Ocension at St, Mark's Pro-Cathedrai.

Yesterday was observed as a day of thankegiving for victory in many of the churches of the city, in accordance with the request of the President, contained in the proclamation issued on July 6.

-In keeping with the spirit of that instrument, there were mingled with the songs and prayers of thanks for the vicforles which have been vouchsufed the American arms the orisons of the bowed worshipers that the gallant defenders of the nation "may be shielded from harm, affike on the battle-field and in the clash of ficets, and be spared the scourge of suffering and disease while they are striving to uphold their country's honor." The observance was a beautiful one, and it displayed the strength of the cord of sympathy that binds the people of the nation together, particularly in the hour of darkness and of war. There were tears in the eyes of many of those persons who thus appealed to the throne of heavenly grace, as their minds turned to the devotion of the brave who sank into eternal rest amid the bursting of shell,

combatants, and the groans of the wounded and dying. The thanksgiving exercises at St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral were attended by an unusually large congregation. The service consisted of the responsive reading psalms and the prayers for thanksgiving after victory. The sermon was preached by the rector, Rev. Dr. W. L. Devries, who spoke upon religion and education and the need of more perfect secular training, necessitated by the responsibilities which confront the people as a result

the booming of cannon, the cheers of the

Among the congregation were many delegates to the convention of the National Educational Association, who listened to the discourse with the closest attention. The special prayer for the occasion was

"O. Almighty God, the Sovereign Commander of all the world, in whose hand is power and might, which none is able to withstand, we bless and magnify thy great and glorious name for this happy victory, the whole glory whereof we do ascribe to thee, who art the only giver of victory. And, we beseech thee, give us grace to improve this great mercy to thy glory, the advancement of thy gospel, the it lasted only one month-Germany boner of our country, and, as much as in us lieth, to the good of all mankind, And, we beseech thee, give us such a sense of this great mercy as may engage us to a true thankfulness, such as may appear in our lives by an humble, holy and obedient walking before thee all our days; through Jesus Christ, our Lord, to whom, with thee and the Holy Spirit, as for all thy rcies, so in particular for this victory and deliverance, be all glory and honor, world without end. Amen."

The offering, which was for the benefit of the District soldlers who are sick in the hospital at Chickamauga, was unusually

present day. He described the effect that Dewey's victory has had on the European nations and expressed the belief that the prestige of our country in the East is established. He said that there could be only one result of the war-the complete subjugation of the Spaniardsand that the American victory would establish a new eta in the history of the world. can heart responded to the President's request that the day be devoted to givthe American arms and that prayers should be offered for the absent who were on distant fields fighting to sustain the nation's honor,

Rev. Frank Sewell read the proclam. tion of President McKinley at the New Church, corner of Sixteenth and Corcoran Streets, in the morning and expressed the hope that every true American would not only not cease to pray for the complete triumph of the American arms abroad, but would petition the God of buriles that the war might come to a speedy termination and that no more lives be sacrificed. He also said that it would be only just and generous to near that our enemies might be shown the error of their way and that benighted Spain should have its eyes opened to the

"We should thank God," he said, "for the victories at Santlago and Manils, and should pray that the heroes of those butties may be spared in order that they might receive the honors that a grateful country is eager to bestow upon them."
At the Pirst Baptist Church Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stakely said that in response to the proclamation of the President, the services of the morning would be devoted to giving thanks to tiod that the arms of the United States had been victorious in the battles that had so far been fought In this war of humanity. Se said that it was impossible that it could have been otherwise, as this nation had been plunged into war to average the persecution and the suffering of the miserable inhabitants of the Island of Cuba. This was not a war of conquest, said Dr. Stakely, but it was decreed in heaven that this nution should become a leader of the nations of the earth, and that the Independent spirit of the United St. ent spirit of the United States should be felt by a people that ever had been op-

shanksgiving services at Hamline M. E. Church yesterday were attended by a congregation which taxed the seating capacity of the vast auditorium and gal-leries of that oddice to the utmost. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. R. Stricklen, the pastor, who took for his eme, "Divine Providence in National Dr. Stricklen used as his text Samuel L, 7-12-"Hitherto hath the Lord

in developing his subject, Dr. Stricklen said it was evident that there was a Di-vine Providence guiding the dumb ani-mais, the birds and the beasts, as well as watching over and directing intelligent be-The American intelligence of history, he said, is voiced in the single sen-tence, "One God, one law, one people-one great, far-off, divine event, toward which the whole creation moves," Divine Providence, he said, is evidenced as plainly in the care of the government for the state as in the tender affection of the father for the family. Referring to events of the war, Dr. Stricklen said the recent:

successes of our sallors and soldiers on DEFECTS FOUND BY EXPERTS. sea and land cannot be attributed solely to the superior markemanship of our gun-ners, the intelligence of our officers or the bravery of our sailors or soldiers, but rather to the hand of God at work for us. Summing up the slutation, he said we have three reasons why we should be thankful. First, that we have a united

country; second, the establishment of the church on a firm basis, and lastly, that we have learned to be loyal.

The Catholic churches generally celebrated thanksgiving services. At St. Patrick's Church the President's proclamation was carried out with all the pomp and ceremony of the Catholic Church.

THE SPANISH INDEMNITY. Holding Senin's Colonies Our Se-

early for Payment. New York, July 18.-No considerable war between opposing foreign powers has acted indemnity from its defeated antagonist. It seems to be based on a tacit and no trace of disease. understanding that as in a case at law, when two opposing powers submit a con troversy to the arbitrament of arms for settlement, they do so with the condition that the defeated party shall bear the costs of the suit, if not punitive

That Spain entered upon the present conflict with the expectation of assessing good, round damages upon the United States, in case it should make good its cause in the court of war, goes without saying. If, therefore, the decision of Mars should be against it, as now seems inevitable. It is impossible to see what ground of complaint it will have if the principle recognized by civilized powers and to which it intended to appeal shall be enforced against it.

But the question here presents itself. What has Spain, in its impoverished and bankrupt condition as a government, with which to meet a claim for indemnity? With an empty treasury and without credit, it is evident that the only resource left is to fall back on its national domain. There are precedents for this in every war of recent times, from the "opium war" between Great Britain and China in 1840 down to the present time.

The most conspicuous instance of this character was furnished by the outcome when Germany exacted from France-besides the cession of the major part of Alsace and Lorraine, including the im portant fortresses of Strasburg and Metz -the immense sum of \$1,000,000,000. The ney indemnity in this case has been figured out as equivalent to \$35 per week for each man in an army of nearly one million men for a little more than six months' services, or \$8,000 for each man killed or wounded-to say nothing of the territory acquired. With this example fresh in the minds of the present generation, when it comes to the settlement of the indemnity to be imposed upon Spain for the cost of the present war the German kaiser will be the last who will have reason to object if the amount is fixed at i liberal figure.

Less important examples were furnished seived over \$45,000,000 idemnity from Austria for the services of less than 450,000 men, besides the accession of considerable territory; the Turko-Russian war of 1877, when Russia demanded an aggregate of over \$790,090,000 from Turkey, though settling finally at \$160,000,000, about one-half of which still remains unpaid; the war of 1891-95, between Japan and China, when, through the interference of China, when, through the interference of Russin. Japan was forced to be content with an indemnity of \$185.00.00, and the Islands of Formosa and the Pescadores; and finally the Greco-Turkish war in 1897. In the latter case the Sultan of Turkey chaimed indemnity amounting to \$25.000.00, but was compelled by "the powers" to accept \$10.000.00.

large.

At the Caivary Baptist Church, Dr. S.

H. Greene read the President's proclamation and delivered a patriotic address.

He referred to the condition of the Cubam before the present revolution began and traced the course of the Presidents of the United States in the matter up to the present day. He depends of the traced the course of the Presidents of the United States in the matter up to the present day. He depends of the present day. He depends of the present day. we can look for nothing by way of indemniheation—our mission being to secure a restoration of peace there with the establishment of a stable government. We are compelled, therefore, to look alone to Porto Rico, the Canaries, the Philippines and Spain's other island dependencies in the Pacific for reimbursement for the ex-penses of the war which it has no power make from its treasury unless we lay aim to its possessions in the Mediterra-The extent to which its sacrific hear. The extent to which its sacrifice of territory is to go will depend upon the length to which it chooses to protract the war and the expense consequently entailed upon this Government.

WET WEATHER AT MIAMI.

The Health of the Troops Appreciably Affected.

Miami. Fla., July 15.-The day has been a miscrable one here, locomotion being seriously re;arded by heavy and continnous rains. The excessive downpour happened at an important time, as a train load of soldiers' friends arrived at an early hour this morning to visit them in camp and were compelled to remain within the hotels all day.

The commencement of the wet seaso has had an appreciable effect upon the health of the troops, several cases of malarial fever being reported from each regiment. No less than twelve tients were removed from the Second Alabama camp to the division hospital

West this morning with eight wounde en who had taken part in the attack train, and left for Washington at 5:30 a. m.

SEVERAL AMERICANS KILLED.

Spanish Bandits on Mexican Frontier Commit Outrages. San Antonio, Texas, July 16,-The First Texas Cavairy was ordered yesterday to the Mexican frontier and will be stationed at El Paso, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Fort and Brownsville, Spanish sympathizers along the border have committed some outrages in running off

killed by them.

They are really bandits, who have taken advantage of the war to murder and pillage outlying ranches, particularly those lying along the Rio Grande

and several Americans have been

Our baby has been continually troubled with colle and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testing the control of th alal as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keo-kuk, Iowa. For sale by Henry Evans, wholesale and retail druggists, 838 F Street northwest, and Connecticut Avenue and S Street northwest, and 1428 Maryland Avenue northwest. Maryland Avenue northeast.

300,000 Drink and Drug Inchriates restored by the Keeley Cure. Authorized Institutes, 905 E st. nw., Washington, D. C.; 1415 Mallison Ave., Baltimore, 146-48 and Greensboro, N. C. Write confidentially.

Few Candidates for the Army Phys-

ically Perfect. Surgeons who have had the task of ex mining for enlistment the young men who have come to the recruiting stations, eager to go to the front, know how rare ountry; second, the establishment of the it is to find a man free from physical defects. It would seem as if, among these young men, filled with ambition and patriotism, and eager for the scenes of war, a large percentage of men who came up to the standard of perfection should be found, but it is not so, "I have seen but three men since I have been examining applicants," said an examining surgeon yesterday, "who were physically perfect. As he had examined more than 300 apple cants, it will be seen that, if his standard of what constitutes the physically pertaken place within the last thirty years | fect man is correct, only a very small per that the successful nation has not ex- cent of those who have gone to the field can be said to have no defect of physique and no trace of disease.

Still, there must be men to go to the still, there must be men to go to the night that so far as he was concerned

front to fight, and, if enlisting officers took only the absolutely sound men, the Spanish would have a walk-over in Cuba. For all the purposes of war, practical soundness is good enough. Perhaps many men barely able to meet the physical requirements for enlistment would be stronger, abler soldiers than another who might be pronounced a perfect specimen

of physical manbood.

The surgeons who have in charge this work of examining applicants for en-histment have a responsibility that is greater than that of filling up the ranks of their various commands; greater even than that of seeing that the runks are filled with men who are able to stand the hardships of a campaign, and who will make good soldiers. On the work of medical examiners depends largely what the experience of the country is to be in the matter of pensions arising from

be present war.

Among the causes for dropping names from the pension lists, none is more prominent than "disability existed prior to the time of service." Just how many frauds of this sort exist it is, of course, impossible to tell, but from the frequent cases that come to the notice of the officials, and for which names of pensioners are dropped, it is but a fair pre-sumption that the number is very great. There is, indeed, a difference of opinion as to whether the securing of a postor for a disability that existed prior to the term of service constitutes a fraud, for it is presumed that men who are accepted service are sound physically, and to is argued that if a government surgeon accepts an applicant to go to the front, the soldier is justified in claiming that he was sound when he was mustered into the service, and should receive a pension for any disability that exists after his term of service. Be that as it may, there are certainly

many cases of the kind. Toward the end of the last war the conditions of exami-nation became very lax. It is said that in some cases men were mustered into service without examination, so urgent was the demand for men. To preclude the possibility of taking in musound men, the requirements of the service have now been made very severe. "It is not because it is assumed that

"It is not because it is assumed the patriotic young men who go to the front today will apply for pensions in the future, unless they deserve them, that wo great precautions are taken," said an examiner, "but, with the experience of the last war, with the record of pensions having been paid to men who never should have been taken into the service, it is wise to lay a sure foundation now." With the precautions taken, few, if

any, men will go into the scryles with disability that of itself would, if incurred entitle them to pensions. The come out of the war with disabilities will, as a class, have honest reaon to ask for pension money.

son to ask for pension money.
Without any purpose of imposing on the
Government, many a young man who is
rejected for one reason or another is
eager to go out, even after the surgeon has propounced that he is unfit to do so. The examining surgeon has plenty to per-plex him, and not the least of his trou-bles is the young man who cannot see why he has been thrown out, and who tries to argue the examiner into changing the verdet. A tall, slender young man, who had falled to pass the examination at one of the offices, made a second call at the office yesterday and said to the surgeon: "They tell me that if you will sign my application I will be taken anyhow. Now, there is no doubt about of the captain, while he carries on a conwhen he had left the room the surgeonsaid: 'That young fellow thinks I am harsh with him because he hasn't been told why he was rejected. On the contrary, I am doing him a favor, for if taken he would develop consumption be-

fore he had been a week in camp."
Then there is trouble for the surgeon with the applicant who wishes to conceal some little defect of hearing or cyesight. "Do you have any trouble about hear said a surgeon to one of the appli-

turning his left ear toward the examiner, in order to catch what was said. I asked if you have any difficulty abou hearing," said the surgeon, in a lo

tone, "Oh, no, sir, none whatever," was the

It was pretty evident however from just as right as it should be. The surgeon then began to ask questions concerning the eyesight of the candidate, holding a paper to be read. While he thus held the other's attention the surgeon defrity took his watch from his pocket and held it near the applicant's ear, and then moved it nearer, until the watch was ticking merrily away within an inch of the ear, but still the applicant read on: "Your cyesight seems to be good," said

the surgeon, "but don't you hear a noise like the ticking of a watch?" The appli-cant said that he did not, and then turned o see the watch that had been but an ach from his ear. Many of the applicants are rejected be-

cause of some slight affection of the heart. Surgeons say that few of these are free from the eigarette habit, and that some are persistent eigarette smok-ers. On the other hand, it is said, few who are free from the habit are disc fied because of heart difficulty plicant, who having a heart trouble, passes the examiner is lucky. To guard against this the applicant is first told to run about the room. If he takes a quiet jog he is told to sharpen his galt a bli, and by the end of five or ten minutes he has gone through pretty sharp exercise. After that any trace of heart difficulty is easily detected with the aid of the

Some of the recruiting officers say that



A Great Leader Is this atraw ha

to be a \$2 hat a little earlier in the season-Some among Panamas: a great number of those bristly, heavy Choice of the Choicest, . . \$1.39

LOEB & CO., Dressers of Men, 621 Pa. Ave.

offices for particulars. # 1 jy7,11,13,15

many of those who are rejected because of heart difficulty are bleycle riders. The bleycle heart, they assert, has kept the front a good many men other

Slight traces of organic disease are suf-Signi traces of organic disease are suf-ficient to cause the rejection of the can-didate. In the last war great importance was attached to the condition of the teeth of the candidate. Now less im-portance is placed on the condition of the teeth, and a defect of this sort that would bar a candidate then would be overlooked now. On the other hand, there are many defects that would have been over-looked by surgeons in the civil war that bar the candidate today,

HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS. No Time Set for the Departure of

America's Representatives. Nothing whatever has yet been decided as to when the American members of the Hawalian Commission will depart or as to the staff of assistants they will

he had not yet been officially advised of "There are some private business mat-rs," he added, "that I must close up before I can go. He said, further, that there had been no conference or exchange of opinion with regard to the organization of the com-

FOREIGNERS WITH OUR ARMY

mission or the time of departure.

They Are an Interesting Collection of Men. New York, June 10.—The foreign mili-

tary attaches who accompanied the United States army to Cuba are an interesting group of men, not so much for their individuality, which is not marked, as for what they represent. It is con-sidered noticeable by the army officers that none of these foreigners is of high rank. With one exception they are of minor stations in their own armies, although probably above the general average in intelligence and power of observa-

This group of foreigners in picturesque uniforms, at a loss for something to do was an ever-present feature of the lobby of the Tampa Bay Hotel for weeks before the army embarked for Cuba. The United States government furnished each of them with a saddle horse, and a mounted soldier attendant or "striker." They herded together in or striker. They herded together in the hotel and rode among the camps sev-cral hours each day.

The most interesting of all the at-

taches is the little Japanese soldier, Major Shiba, of the Japanese artillery. He has been in this country before, speaks English fluently and is well edu-cated. He was for some time with the Japanese legation in Washington.

Capt. Abildmand represents the royal navy and army of Sweden and Norway. He is on the staff of the famous Norwegian General L'Orange, and is making a particular study of the mobilization of Capt. A. Webster represents the Swe-

dish infantry, and Capt. T. Rodler, the mayal and military attache at Washing-ton, is here for the Austro-Hungarian forces. He is a licutenant in the navy. Russia is represented by Col. Yermoloff. whose baggy trousers and big cap add largely to the gayety of natives in a trop-ical climate. Capt. Arthur H. Lee, of the royal artillery, represents the Eng-lish army, and is a clever, bright young officer, who has made himself very popular with the soldlers of the United

States.

This list would not be complete without a mention of Capi. Paget, of the royal British mavy, who, while not concarned with army matters, is making a report on subsidized vesels, such as this Government is now using for transports. The captain is inimitable. He is tall and ciderly. A short gray beard, not too well trimmed, lengthens the effect of his maturally long facts fills valet its kept, busy preparing uniforms for different hours of the day, but neglects to darn the captain's socks. On occasions when a white gold laced Eton jacket, white duck trousers, shortened by many launderings and low patene leather shoes are derig-eur, according to the captain's schedule, the effect of the socks is at times start-

my being physically strong, and I don't versation with a hesitating and painful see why you can't let me through." He drawl. A convulsion of the forehead and was told that it would be impossible, and the glass is gone. The temptation to look for it on the floor is impossible to overst the end of a string. The effect of this monocle upon some of Teddy's Terrors has been tremendous. But, after all, the captain is a good old soul, and social in his way, and what is more, he knows his business-something which can be said of nearly all her British majesty's naval of-

All of these attaches are intensely interested in the war between the United States and Spain, and no doubt they see many cruditles in the methods of a young nation going to war and many interesting reports of the proceedings will be made foreign governments when the war is

THE YANKEE TO SAIL. Will Convoy the Colliers of Wat-

son's Fleet. New York, July 10 .- The auxiliary cruis-

er Yankee was taking on powder and ammunition today and all visitors were barred. She will sail tomorrow unless something happens to prevent. It is said she will leave about noon for Hampton Roads, from which point she will con voy to Cape Haitien the colliers which to accompany Commodore Watson's fleet. Everybody on the Yankee is in excellent

health and the men are enthusiastic over the prospect of a fight with Admiral Ca-mara and a passage at arms with the fortifications on the Spanish coast.

THE KASAGI AT PORTSMOUTH. The Cruiser's Official Trial Will

Soon Be Held. Portsmouth, N. H., July 10 .- The handsome Japanese cruiser Kasagi, direct from the Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia, arrived in the lower harbor at 6:20 tonight.

The official trial trip of the cruiser will taake place off this coast on Wednesday or Thursday next, and Capt. Sargent, who was in charge of the trial trips of the New York and Massachusetts, will be in

NIGHT WORK SUSPENDED.

Regular Hours Resumed at the Torpedo Station. Newport, R. L. July 10.-The night work at the torpedo station which has been going on since the war was declared was stopped last night, and hereafter the various shops will run under

regular Government time. This means that the order for primers has been filled and the works can now keep-up with the demand. The smokeless powder factory is also daily turning out large quantities.

The work on the harbor defenses at

Fort Adams and Jamestown is being rushed night and day. Sundays included, and rapid progress is being made. Chautaugua, N. Y., and Beturn via 8:50 p. m., July 15. Call at B.

Magara Falls and Return vin B. & 0., \$10. 8:10 a. m., July 12. Tickets valid for re-turn within ten days. jy7-5t

BRUNT OF WAR.

During the few months we have been

at war with Spain there have been many critical moments in which men felt that they were living whole years! The land-ing of the invading army upon the shores

VICTORY ON SEA AND LAND

away or 1 would have consumption. I doctored a long time but did not seem to get any better, and my husband wanted me to try Dr. Plerce's medicines. I did so, and after taking the 'Pavorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery' I was cured of all my complaints, and I have never been better in my life than I have never been better in my life than I have been since taking these medicines. I think they are the best medicines in the would.

the world.

"My husband had the grip and it left his lungs in bad condition so he got three bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery and it helped him right away. We feel that we cannot say enough for Dr. Pierce's medicines. You have my best wishes for your continued success." "I will express my gratitude to you for



of the enemy's country is perhaps the most critical time for the success or de-feat of our arms. The enemy can pour in a deadly fire upon our men as they wade ashore, while they may be in comparative safety behind breastworks, unless they are within the accurate range of our war vessels. In every engagement our men have shown the most heroic bravery and steady-strong nerves coupled with determination. When Farragut and Cushing taught the world, in the naval engagements of our late war, of what maengagements of our late war, of what ma-terial our navy was made, we did not ex-pect so som, to see their counterparts in Dewey and Hobson.

For all the risks that are run by our

men and the critical moments they ex-perience, and the times when they feel their nerves stretched to the breaking point, there is unfortunately another remendous nervous strain endured by the loved ones at home, the women. The wife, mother or sister at home sits wearily waiting for news of those they love— the men who are taking desperate risks at the battle's front. With fear and dread they scan the paper to look over the names of those lost or wounded in the last engagement. The greatest calamity, the saddest bicture of all war experiences is therefore that falls upon the weak and helpless loved ones at home when their hero is killed in action.

Who suffers most deeply and fearfully from the shock of battle? Who feels most poignantly the stabs of poverty and pri-vation and disease? Buman life everywhere gives the answer as in an open book that all may read. Women are eve the chief and sorriest victims; the weight of misfortune falls heaviest upon the mother and her child. Look where you will in any corner of

America today and you find women suffering such agonies from the weaknesses and diseases peculiar to their sex as as would make the bravest soldier flinch and almost hesitate to face them. Their nervous systems are run-down at a time when they need the greatest fortitude, strong will and nerves of steel to bear their burdens of care. "I believe that the sick and suffering

women of this country, says Doctor Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., "whether in times of war or peace, are entitled to just as much sympathy as we bestow upon our military and naval heroes, just as much military and naval heroes; just a care and attention and solicitude; just as high an appreciation of their heroic fortitude and endurance."

From his earliest practice as a young thirty years ago, Dr. Pierce

physician, thirty years ago, Dr. Pierce has always felt that the grandest and worthlest work in the world for a physi-cian is to raise up the suffering women who labor under a constant burden of sickness and discouragement, and set them upon a higher plane of physical and

mental capacity and healthful vigor.

Among all the achievements of an extraordinarily successful career in the field of medical practice, that which yields him the deepest gratification is that he has been able to cope successfully with those delicate and complicated discases

Of all his remarkable contributions to medical science his marvelous "Favorite Prescription" for women's complaints stands easily foremost in the world among remedies of its class. It has brought more perfect relief to suffering women. and through them has conferred greater benefit upon their offspring than any other medicine ever invented, and proba-bly more than all other medicines com-

The "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, opium or other narcotics; no false or uncertain stimulus; does not create a eraving for injurious stimulants; the power it gives is the power of nature

it imparts energy and nerve-tone that is real, healthy and permanent.

"Last February I became sick and had a very lame and painful back and side and I was entirely unfit to attend to my household duties," writes Mrs. M. P. Woodman, of East Newport, Penobs County, Maine, to Dr. Pierce. "My back was so lame I could not lie down at night, but had to be bolstered up against the head of the bed. We called our family doctor. He gave me medicine out it did me no good. I became disco told my husband I was going Dr. Pierce and see what he same my case. I did so and you wrote

describing my case very plainly and advising me to take your Favorite Pre-scription and Golden Medical Discovery. I got two bottles (one of each kind), and by the time I had taken them was well enough to do all my housework alone-which is considerable, as I live on a farm, have a good deal to see to, and have four small children. I have remained well up to this time (June 8th) and have not taken any more medicine. I had taken our 'Favorite Prescription' several other times with great benefit, and I think it is all that you claim. I shall always take these medicines in the future and shall recommend them to my friends. you very much for your careful attention

to my case."
"I suffered for years from a very aggravated case of female weakness, backache, cold hands and feet, and was very weak and nervous," writes Mrs. F. H. weak and nervous," writes Mrs. F. H.
Prosens, of Wallington, Wayne County.
N. Y. "Had fainting spells, palpitation
of the heart and could hardly drag
around. My blood was also very bad.
Had sait-rheum in my hands. Had ac
terrible pressure under shoulder blads
and my lungs were in very bad condition.
The doctors said I must have help right

the benefit I have received from your 'Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. Cora Mann, of Fairburn, Custer Co., So. baby was five days old I got up washed and dressed him, and got the ninth day and stayed up all day was all due to God, and to Dr. Pierce's Favorice Prescription.

"I also gave two bottles of 'Golder Medical Discovery' to my little girl fo a severe breaking out, and I think sh is completely cured, as she has not had the trouble for over a year," "I will send you a testimonial of the effect of Dr. Pierce's wonderful "Es-

vorlte Prescription," says Mrs. Annie F. Arkins, of Stevenson Green Spring Valley), Baltimore Co. Md. "I am the mother of five children and have suffered very much, mostly from female weak-ness. Before my last child was born I saw the advertisement of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and decided to try it. I bought two bottles and took the nedicine according to directions. baby was born be weighed thirteen pounds. I had a very easy time, and I have not suffered one hour since my boy was born. He is as fat and healthy as can be. We thank you for such a great medicine. I do not think I can say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's med-icines. May God bless you and may you live long to minister unto the sick."

"I suffered two years or more with female weakness," writes Mrs. Jannie Pigford, of Teacheys, Duplin Co., N. C., Box L. "I had leg-ache and headache and suffered untold misery with bearingdown pains in my back and bowels. My feet were cold all the time. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicines—Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Dis-Prescription and Golden Medical Locovery' in June, 1987. When I first began to take the medicine I seemed to be worse for a time, and I thought I would die, but I kept on taking it, and I had finished one botte I felt before I had finished one botle I better. I took eleven bottles in all, told my lady friends what Dr. Pler medicine had done for me, and I k some who are taking it to-day. always recommend your medicine as the best I ever found. I would advise al invalid woman to take Dr. Pierce's Fa vorite Prescription.

"I took your 'Favorite Prescription' the inst four months of my illness and think it a wonderful medicine," writes Mrs. Nannie Plummer, of Numa, Butler Coun-ter Kanas. "Il ty, Kansas. "I was only in labor about twenty minutes and had no pains like other women say they have. My seven-pound baby boy, who is now three months old, has never been sick a day in his life and weighs fourteen and one-half pounds. pounds.

"I would advise every woman who is in the same condition to take Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription." No family should be without Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser It used to cost \$1.50, now it is free. Pa-per-covered copy, II one-cent stamps, to cover mailing only; coth binding. 31 stamps. Inclose the stamps and mail to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Over 1,200,000 American homes now contain copies of this great work. It tells what to do in smergency work, it tens what to do in intergravity or accident or sudden sickness. It contains over one thousand pages, profusely illustrated with engravings and colored plates. It gives recipes for several hundred simple, well-tried home remedies, It instructs the mother in the care of her alling children or husband, and gives invaluable suggestions for the preserva-tion of her own health and condition in all those critical and delicate periods to which women are subject.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

Farm Hand's House Afterward Wreeked by Dynamite.

Goshen, N. Y., July 10.-Andrew Mason, a Swedish farm hand, was found dead in a house near Warwick, which was wrecked by dynamite this morning. Mason lived alone in a house off the main

Thursday night, on returning from his work he found a strange man leaving the house with a suit of Mason's clothes on his arm.

road.

Mason kept his savings, amounting to \$175, hidden in these clothes, and he at iment will embark for Santiago. Col. Day once attacked the thief. After a sharp struggle he worsted the thief and took back his property. The money was found in a side pocket of the coat. This morning another Swede named Olsen called to see Mason and found the house in ruins and Mason dead. He had been killed by a blow on the left side of the head, the body lying on the floor near the bed, showing no indication that the explosion had caused death.

PE-RU-NA

The floor on one side of the room was

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blown out. The authorities found in the cellar two unexpaored sticks of dynamite. such as are used in the grants quarry near by. A careful search of the ruins has failed to bring to light the money

which Mason possessed. Ohio Cavalry for Santiago.

Chickamauga Purk, July 16.-The First Ohio Cavairy, under command of Col. M. W. Day, 300 men, will leave Camp Thomas on Tuesday for Tampa, where the reg received moving orders resterday for the fifth time. He was ordered to board transport No. 29, now on the way to Tampa. The steamer has been fitted to accommodate 1,000 horses. This is a pet

regiment of President McKinley's. It was announced at headquarters that the First Corps will go to Santiago when equipped. The command of about 25,000 men will be under Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Gen. Brooke will first re-enforce Shafter and will then go to Porto Rico.

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